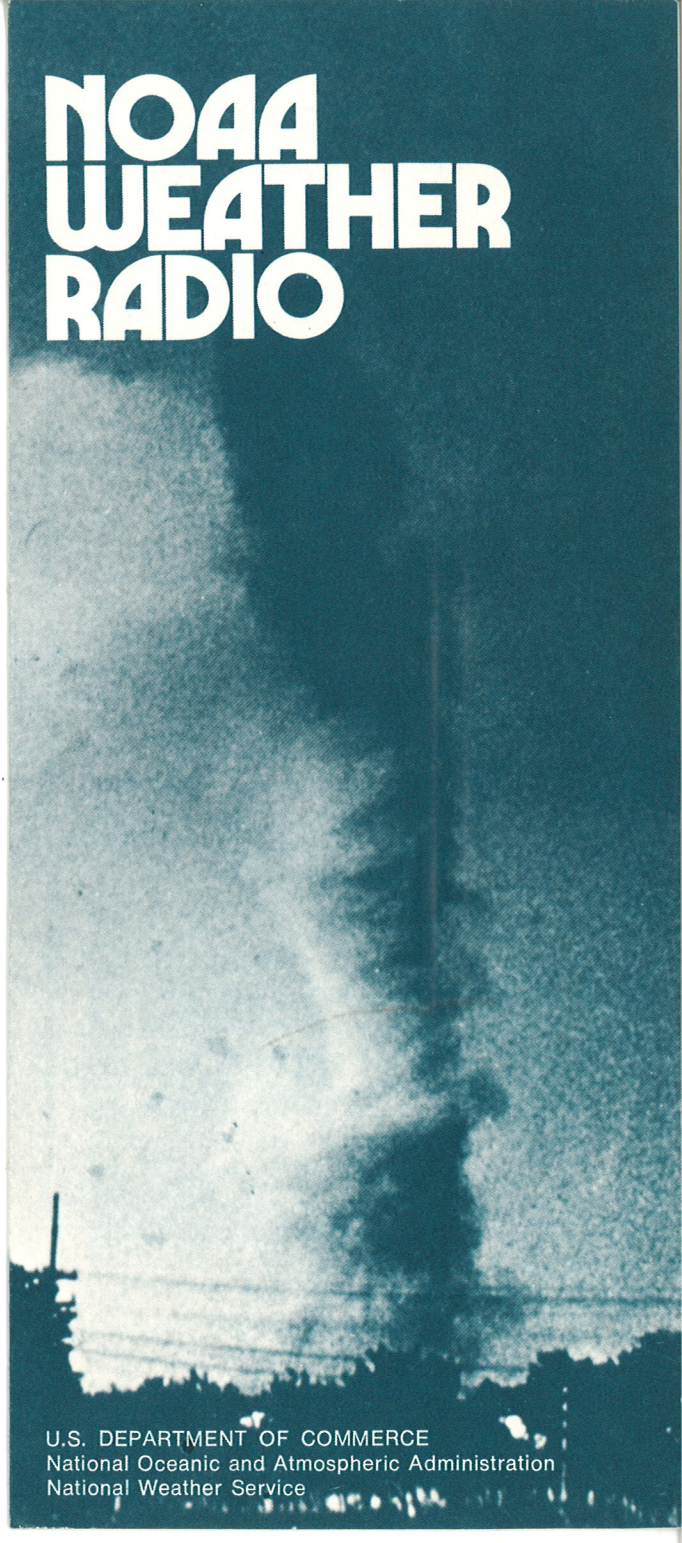
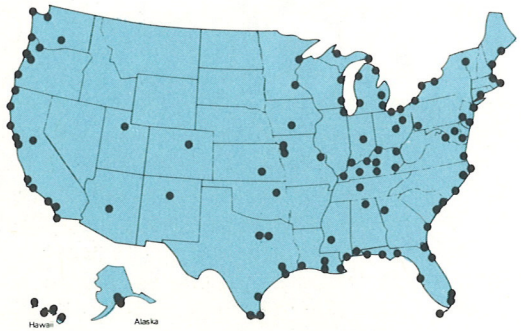
NOAA WEATHER RADIO



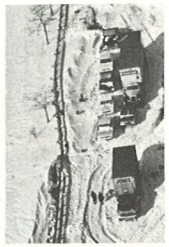
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

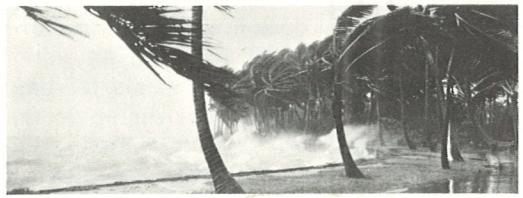
NOAA WEATHER RADIO STATIONS IN OPERATION

JUNE 1976



ALABAMA		
Huntsville	KIH–20	162.40 MHz
Mobile	KEC–61	162.55 MHz
ALASKA		
Anchorage	KEC–43	162.55 MHz
Seward	KEC–81	162.55 MHz
ARIZONA		
Phoenix	KEC–94	162.55 MHz
CALIFORNIA		
Coachella	KIG–78	162.40 MHz
Crescent City, Calif./ Brookings, Oreg.	KIH–37	162.55 MHz
Eureka	KEC–82	162.40 MHz
Los Angeles	KWO–37	162.55 MHz
Monterey	KEC–49	162.40 MHz
Point Arena	KIH–30	162.40 MHz
Sacramento	KEC–57	162.40 MHz
San Diego	KEC–62	162.40 MHz
San Francisco	KHB–49	162.55 MHz
San Luis Obispo	KIH–31	162.55 MHz
*Santa Barbara	KIH–34	162.40 MHz
COLORADO		
Denver	KEC–76	162.55 MHz
CONNECTICUT		
New London	KHB–47	162.40 MHz
FLORIDA		
Daytona Beach	KIH–26	162.40 MHz
Jacksonville	KHB–39	162.55 MHz
Key West	KIH–25	162.40 MHz
Miami	KHB–34	162.55 HMz
Panama City	KGG–67	162.55 MHz
Pensacola	KEC–86	162.40 MHz
Tallahassee	KIH–24	162.40 MHz
Tampa	KHB–32	162.55 MHz
West Palm Beach	KEC–50	162.40 MHz
GEORGIA		
Atlanta	KEC–80	162.55 MHz
Savannah	KEC–85	162.40 MHz
HAWAII		
Hilo	KBA–99	162.55 MHz
Honolulu	KBA–99	162.55 MHz
Kauai (Kokee)	KBA–99	162.40 MHz
Mt. Haleakala	KBA–99	162.40 MHz
ILLINOIS		
Chicago	KWO–39	162.55 MHz
INDIANA		
Evansville	KIG–76	162.55 MHz
Indianapolis	KEC–74	162.55 MHz
IOWA		
Des Moines	KEC–75	162.55 MHz
KANSAS		
Wichita	KEC–59	162.55 MHz
KENTUCKY		
Ashland	KIH–39	162.55 MHz
Bowling Green	KIH–45	162.40 MHz
Covington	KIH–42	162.55 MHz
Hazard	KIH–40	162.475 MHz
Lexington	KIH–41	162.40 MHz
Louisville	KIH–43	162.475 MHz
Mayfield	KIH–46	162.475 MHz
Somerset	KIH–44	162.55 MHz
LOUISIANA		
Baton Rouge	KHB–46	162.40 MHz
Lake Charles	KHB–42	162.55 MHz
Morgan City	KIH–23	162.475 MHz
New Orleans	KHB–43	162.55 MHz
MAINE		
Ellsworth	KEC–93	162.40 MHz
Portland	KDO–95	162.55 MHz
MARYLAND		
Baltimore	KEC–83	162.40 MHz
Salisbury	KEC–92	162.40 MHz
MASSACHUSETTS		
Boston	KHB–35	162.40 MHz
Hyannis	KEC–73	162.55 MHz
MICHIGAN		
Alpena	KIG–83	162.55 MHz
Clio	KIH–29	162.40 MHz
Detroit	KEC–63	162.55 MHz
Grand Rapids	KIG–63	162.55 MHz
Marquette	KIG–66	162.55 MHz
Sault Sainte Marie	KIG–74	162.55 MHz
Traverse City	KIH–22	162.55 MHz
MINNESOTA		
Duluth	KIG–64	162.55 MHz
Minneapolis	KEC–65	162.55 MHz
MISSISSIPPI		
Gulfport	KIH–21	162.40 MHz
Jackson	KIH–38	162.40 MHz
MISSOURI		
Kansas City	KID–77	162.55 MHz
St. Joseph	KEC–77	162.40 MHz
St. Louis	KDO–89	162.55 MHz
NEW JERSEY		
Atlantic City	KHB–38	162.40 MHz
NEW MEXICO		
Albuquerque	KIG–84	162.40 MHz
NEW YORK		
Buffalo	KEB–98	162.55 MHz
New York City	KWO–35	162.55 MHz
Rochester	KHA–53	162.40 MHz
NORTH CAROLINA		
Cape Hatteras	KIG–77	162.55 MHz
New Bern	KEC–84	162.40 MHz
Wilmington	KHB–31	162.55 MHz
OHIO		
Akron	KDO–94	162.40 MHz
Cleveland	KHB–59	162.55 MHz
Columbus	KIG–86	162.55 MHz
Sandusky	KHB–97	162.40 MHz
OKLAHOMA		
*Tulsa	KIH–27	162.55 MHz
OREGON		
Astoria	KEC–91	162.40 MHz
Coos Bay	KIH–32	162.40 MHz
Eugene	KEC–42	162.40 MHz
Newport	KIH–33	162.55 MHz
Portland	KIG–98	162.55 MHz
PENNSYLVANIA		
Erie	KEC–58	162.40 MHz
*Philadelphia	KIH–28	162.475 MHz
*Pittsburgh	KIH–35	162.55 MHz
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Charleston	KHB–29	162.55 MHz
Myrtle Beach	KEC–95	162.40 MHz
TENNESSEE		
Nashville	KIG–79	162.55 MHz
TEXAS		
Brownsville	KHB–33	162.55 MHz
Corpus Christi	KHB–41	162.55 MHz
Dallas	KEC–56	162.40 MHz
Fort Worth	KEC–55	162.55 MHz
Galveston	KHB–40	162.55 MHz
Houston	KGG–68	162.40 MHz
Pharr	KHB–33	162.40 MHz





UTAH		
Salt Lake City	KEC–78	162.55 MHz
VERMONT		
Burlington	KIG–60	162.40 MHz
VIRGINIA		
Manassas	KHB–36	162.55 MHz
Norfolk	KHB–37	162.55 MHz
WASHINGTON		
Neah Bay	KIH–36	162.55 MHz
Seattle	KHB–60	162.55 MHz
Yakima	KIG–75	162.55 MHz
WISCONSIN		
Green Bay	KIG–65	162.55 MHz
Milwaukee	KEC–60	162.40 MHz

Note:
1. Stations marked with asterisk (*) are scheduled to become operational before or during the summer, 1976. Statewide systems may also become operational in Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina during this same period. The names of the new sites in these states are not shown on the listing.
2. The list of operating stations is updated periodically. For current list, please write NOAA.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO IS A SERVICE OF . . .

. . . the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. It provides continuous, around-the-clock broadcasts of the latest weather information directly from National Weather Service offices. Taped weather messages are repeated every four to six minutes and are routinely revised every two to three hours, or more frequently if needed.

The broadcasts are tailored to weather-information needs of people within the receiving area. For example, stations along the sea coasts and Great Lakes provide specialized weather information for boaters, fishermen, and others engaged in marine activities, as well as general weather information.

During severe weather, National Weather Service forecasters can interrupt the routine weather broadcasts and substitute special warning messages. The forecasters can also activate specially designed warning receivers. Such receivers either sound an alarm indicating that an emergency exists, alerting the listener to turn the receiver up to an audible volume; or, when operated in a muted mode, are automatically turned on so that the warning message is heard. "Warning alarm" receivers are especially valuable for schools, hospitals, public-safety agencies, and news media offices.

Under a January, 1975, White House policy statement, NOAA Weather Radio was designated the sole Government-operated radio system to provide direct warnings into private homes for both natural disasters and nuclear attack. This capability is to supplement warnings by sirens and by commercial radio and TV.

NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts are usually made on one of three high-band FM frequencies—162.40, 162.475, or 162.55 megahertz (MHz). The 162.475 MHz frequency is used only in special cases where required to avoid channel interference. These frequencies are not found on the average home radio now in use. However, a number of radio manufacturers offer special weather radios to operate on these frequencies, with and without the emergency warning alarm. Also, there are now many radios on the market which offer standard AM/FM frequencies plus the so-called "weather band" as an added feature.

NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts can usually be heard as far as 40 miles from the antenna site, sometimes more. The effective range depends on many factors, particularly the height of the broadcasting antenna, terrain, quality of the receiver, and type of receiving antenna. As a general rule, listeners close to or perhaps beyond the 40 mile range should have a good quality receiver system if they expect reliable reception. Also, an outside antenna may be required in these fringe areas. If practicable, a receiver should be tried at its place of intended use before making a final purchase.

In addition to the NOAA Weather Radio stations listed, the National Weather Service hopes to establish over 200 more to complete the network by the end of 1979. When these stations are installed, approximately 90 percent of the population of the U.S. should be within listening range of a NOAA Weather Radio broadcast.

If more information on NOAA Weather Radio is required, please write: National Weather Service (Attn. W112), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Silver Spring, Md., 20910.

NOAA/PA 76015